CHAPTER III

WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES IN ANDHRA PRADESH
Andhra Pradesh is the 'Telugu' speaking part of South India.

It has a vast land area of 204,882 sq. km. It is located at 12° 14' to 19° 54' North latitude and 76° 50' to 81° 50' East longitude. It has a maximum north-south length of 810 km. and corresponding east-west length of 535 km. The State is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the East with a coastline of 974 kms, the State of Maharashtra and Karnataka on the West, the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and Chattisgarh on the North and Tamil Nadu in the South.

Out of the total population of 762.10 lakhs of the State, 554.01 lakh population is residing in the rural areas. The decennial growth rate of the state is 14.59 percent, which is below the national average. The density of the population in the state is 277. There are 170.04 lakh households in the State, out of which 126.07 lakh households are rural. The states average household size is 4, in certain areas it is 5.

In case of Scheduled Castes population, Andhra Pradesh occupies fourth position in India. In terms of proportion of Scheduled Caste population Andhra Pradesh is in 11th position along with Karnataka. In the State of Andhra Pradesh there are 59 castes listed in the category of Scheduled Castes as for the SC & ST Order (Amendment) Act 1976.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Percentag e of Col.8 over Col.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>2537593</td>
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<td>Vizianagaram</td>
<td>1119541</td>
<td>1129713</td>
<td>2249252</td>
</tr>
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<td>(3)</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>1930197</td>
<td>1902139</td>
<td>3832330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>2459640</td>
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<td>4901420</td>
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<td>(5)</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>1910038</td>
<td>1893479</td>
<td>3803517</td>
</tr>
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<td>(6)</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>2117401</td>
<td>2070440</td>
<td>4187841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>2250279</td>
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<td>4465144</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>1562332</td>
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<td>(9)</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>1344935</td>
<td>1323629</td>
<td>2668564</td>
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<td>(10)</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>1889690</td>
<td>1856185</td>
<td>3745875</td>
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<td>(11)</td>
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<td>1318093</td>
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<td>Kurnool</td>
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<td>3529494</td>
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<tr>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>1782340</td>
<td>1731594</td>
<td>3513934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>1839227</td>
<td>1735837</td>
<td>3575064</td>
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<td>(16)</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1981173</td>
<td>1848580</td>
<td>3829753</td>
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<td>(17)</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>1352446</td>
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<td>2670097</td>
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<td>(18)</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>1162905</td>
<td>1182780</td>
<td>2345685</td>
</tr>
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<td>(19)</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>1250958</td>
<td>1237045</td>
<td>2488003</td>
</tr>
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<td>(20)</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>1747968</td>
<td>1743854</td>
<td>3491822</td>
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<td>Warangal</td>
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<td>(22)</td>
<td>Khammam</td>
<td>1305543</td>
<td>1273384</td>
<td>2578927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(23)</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>1651990</td>
<td>1595992</td>
<td>3247982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>38527413</td>
<td>37682594</td>
<td>7621007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 indicates that the total population of Scheduled Castes as per the 2001 Census was 123.39 lakhs in the State. The Scheduled Castes constitute 16.2 percent of the total population of the State which is very slightly lower than India's total percentage of SC population (16.2 percent). It is interesting to note that the proportion of SC population has gone up in the State over the last decade, which was 15.9 percent in 1991.

There are 15 districts whose SC population percentage is higher than the State average. In terms of percentage of SC population Nellore district stands in the first place, followed by Prakasam and West Godavari. In Telangana region Karimnagar and in Rayalaseema region Chittoor district tops the list.

In terms of actual population East Godavari registered highest SC population (8,81,650). In Telangana and Rayalaseema regions Karimnagar and Chittoor are having highest SC population. In terms of female as well as male SC population East Godavari tops the list. It is clear that Coastal districts tops in actual as well as total percentage of SC population.

Literacy

The literacy rate of SC population aged 7 years and above is 63.51 percent for males and 43.35 percent for females. The average literacy of SC population in the State is 53.52. The male and female literacy rates and average literacy rate of SC population are lower than
the State male literacy (70.32 percent), female literacy (50.43 percent) and state average literacy rates (60.47).

As the urban population of Hyderabad is 100 percent, the literacy rate of Hyderabad district (69.40 percent) is higher than other districts. It was followed by West Godavari (68.75 percent), Krishna (63.87 percent), Visakhapatnam (61.99 percent) and East Godavari (61.14 percent). The low literacy among SC population was recorded in Mahaboobnagar district (32.58 percent). The male (72.38) as well as the female (64.16) literacy rate was highest in West Godavari. Both male (44.72 percent) and female (20.11 percent) literacy rates are very low in Mahaboobnagar district.

In terms of number, East Godavari district records the highest number of male and female literates as against Vizianagaram which has the lowest male (61,864) and female (39,773) literates. In Rayalaseema region Chittoor recorded highest number of male and female literates as well as highest percentage of literacy rate.
### Table – 3.2
Scheduled Caste Literate Population District-wise 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Literates</th>
<th>% of SC Literates to Total SC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>63048</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vizianagar</td>
<td>61864</td>
<td>39773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>90900</td>
<td>66907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>252296</td>
<td>214001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>232342</td>
<td>200939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>229608</td>
<td>185271</td>
</tr>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>241493</td>
<td>171925</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>184807</td>
<td>110935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>175091</td>
<td>127702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>216076</td>
<td>147881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>120884</td>
<td>70431</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>126558</td>
<td>69973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>158804</td>
<td>82509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mahbubnagar</td>
<td>114676</td>
<td>50202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ranga Reddy</td>
<td>141062</td>
<td>89303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>104552</td>
<td>82371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Medak</td>
<td>102456</td>
<td>55927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nizamabad</td>
<td>77438</td>
<td>44212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Adilabad</td>
<td>118121</td>
<td>69155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Karimnagar</td>
<td>161756</td>
<td>98889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>148810</td>
<td>90274</td>
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<td>78340</td>
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<td>90378</td>
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<td>3399053</td>
<td>2279820</td>
<td>5678873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentages have been calculated on the total scheduled caste population, excluding the population in age group (0-6).


### Rural-urban distribution of SC population

Nearly 17.18 percent of the SC population lives in the urban areas as against 27.3 percent of the general population living in
urban areas. That is, more than 82 percent of the SC population lives in rural areas. Among the 23 districts, only three districts had more than state average of the SC population living in urban areas; the respective figures being Hyderabad (100%), Visakhapatnam (43.55%) and Ranga Reddy (35.19%). In Rayalaseema region Kurnool is ahead of other three districts in terms of SC urban population.

Table – 3.3
Scheduled Caste Rural and Urban Population, District-wise 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of SC Urban population to Total SC Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
<td>205568</td>
<td>24041</td>
<td>229609</td>
<td>10.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vizianagaram</td>
<td>189123</td>
<td>48900</td>
<td>238023</td>
<td>20.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>164406</td>
<td>126813</td>
<td>291219</td>
<td>43.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
<td>746171</td>
<td>135479</td>
<td>881650</td>
<td>15.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
<td>642584</td>
<td>86379</td>
<td>728963</td>
<td>11.85</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>629363</td>
<td>117469</td>
<td>746832</td>
<td>15.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
<td>676600</td>
<td>141405</td>
<td>818005</td>
<td>17.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>597898</td>
<td>53600</td>
<td>651498</td>
<td>8.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>514877</td>
<td>72280</td>
<td>587157</td>
<td>12.31</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50848</td>
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</tr>
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<td>116976</td>
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<td>29414</td>
<td>600927</td>
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<td>15.</td>
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<td>183009</td>
<td>520045</td>
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<td>16.</td>
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<td>307248</td>
<td>307248</td>
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<td>9.34</td>
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<td>426692</td>
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<td>525998</td>
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<td>8.65</td>
</tr>
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</table>

ANDHRA PRADESH

| 10219409 | 2120087 | 12339496 | 17.18 |

In terms of absolute numbers, Hyderabad had 3,07,248 SC urban population, followed by Ranga Reddy (1,83,009), Guntur (1,41,405), East Godavari (1,35,479) and Visakhapatnam (1,26,813).

**Distribution of SC Work Force**

According to 2001 census, nearly half of the SC population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The working population of SCs is broadly divided into three categories, namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

Main workers are those who work for the major part of the year (preceding the data of enumeration). The people who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days or 6 months during the year. Main workers are classified into four broad categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers who have engaged in economic activity other than above three. Table 3.4 indicates that more than 40 percent of SC population is getting work more than six months in a year. There are 12 districts in which marginal workers population is more than state average. The district of Mahaboobnagar registered high percentage (44.68) of main workers, followed by Kurnool (44.42) and Guntur (44.36).
Table – 3.4

Distribution of Scheduled Caste population by main workers, Marginal workers and non-workers, District-wise 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total Scheduled Caste Population</th>
<th>Main Workers % of Col.4 over Col.3</th>
<th>Margin Workers % of Col.6 over Col.3</th>
<th>Non-workers % of Col.8 over Col.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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<td>33.79</td>
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</tr>
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<td>87109</td>
<td>29.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>314271</td>
<td>35.65</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>316160</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Guntur</td>
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<td>9.</td>
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<td>222844</td>
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</tr>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>197050</td>
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<td>22.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>67290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>ANDHRA PRADESH</td>
<td>12339496</td>
<td>4937314</td>
<td>40.01</td>
<td>1296214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Marginal Workers are those who work any time in the year but did not work for a major part of the year i.e., those who worked less
than 183 days or six months (preceding the data of enumeration). The average SC Marginal Workers percentage is 10.5. There are 13 districts, where the percentage of marginal workers is above the states average. In the list of Marginal workers Srikakulam with 14.83 percent recorded highest percentage. It was followed by Vizianagaram (14.11 percent) and Kadapa (13.12 percent).

Non-workers are those who had not worked any time at all in the year (preceding the date of enumeration). Non-workers include those attending Household duties at house, students, dependents retired persons, beggars etc. Nearly half of the SC population is not partaking in any economic activity. High percentage of non-workers in the state are recorded in the urban district of Hyderabad (68.14 percent). It was followed by Visakhapatnam (61.41 percent) and Ranga Reddy (54.05 percent). Overall there are 10 districts where the non-workers percentage is higher than the state’s average.

**Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes**

An important Directive Principle of the State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India states that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.¹
As per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, there are 61 Communities, which are recognized as Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh.

While the Scheduled Castes comprise over 16.19% of the States population, their proportion among the poverty groups is much larger. Nearly 70% of the SC workers are agricultural labourers, 17% are cultivators, mostly small and marginal farmers. All the primary leather workers are from SC community. Even in the urban areas, a large proportion of rickshaw pullers, cart pullers and other unorganized wage labourers are SCs. More than 2/3rd of the bonded labourers are SCs. There are 11, 23,407 operational holdings belonging to SCs in the State covering an extent of 15, 13,480 acres. Most of the SC workers are agriculture labourers and a few are cultivators, mostly marginal and small farmers. The practice of untouchability still persists in some rural areas. Even in some of the urban areas, this practice is in overt and covert form. Keeping in view of their deplorable conditions various welfare schemes and programmes are being implemented by the Govt. of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh in the State. But due to constraint of time, only the most important schemes and programmes are discussed, which are as follows;

**Aims and objectives of S.C. Welfare Programmes**

The main objective of any Schedule Caste Community Development Programme is to obtain overall development in raising the
rural Scheduled Castes poor to higher levels of living through active involvement and participation of the people themselves; true initiative should come from the people for any such development activities.

The Community Development Programmes are under implementation in our country since October 2, 1952 in one form or the other and the most of the villagers are well aware of these schemes. Some have exploited the programmes to the best advantage of their own groups and castes of people. The majority of the Scheduled Casts, in rural areas comprise of landless labourers, bonded labourers, small and marginal farmers, artisans etc., who are below the poverty line. These people have been hitherto subjected to economic discrimination, exploitation and oppression of all types. The fundamental concept of people's participation in the Community Development Programmes so far as the Scheduled Castes concerned is ruled out due to the prevailing social ills such as casteism, unsociability and oppression of all types.

The Indian Government is implemented several welfare programmes for the people. These programmes are very useful to the people. The following programmes are provided by the Indian Government.
Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a centrally sponsored scheme landed by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis.

Basic Concepts

Objectives: The objective of the programme is to assist the families below the poverty line in rural areas to cross this line by taking up self-employment ventures.

Strategy: The programme aims to achieve the stated objective by providing income-generating assets including working capital, where necessary to the target group families through package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit.

Poverty Line

i) Definition: Poverty line has been defined in terms of annual income of a family. A family having an annual income of Rs. 6,400/- or less is considered to be a family the poverty line.

ii) Under this programme the family will be assisted to reach an annual income level of Rs. 6,400/-.
iii) The "cut off" line for identification of the families for assistance would be Rs. 4,800/- annual income per family. However, in order to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the assistance first, it would be ensured that families with an annual income level upto Rs. 3,500/- are assisted first. After all such families have been assisted in a block, the block level officer would report to the DRDA that all the families with annual income upto Rs. 3500/- have been assisted. The DRDA would then verify the situation by issuing public notices and give sanction to the block to assist the families in 3501-4800 income bracket.

Target Group

The target group of the programme consists of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others whose annual family income is below the cut off line. The small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been defined as under.

Small Farmer

Cultivation with a land holding of Five acres or below is a small farmers. Where a farmer has Class-I Irrigated land, as defined in the State Land Ceilings Legislation, with 25 acres or less he will also be considered as small farmer. Where the land is irrigated but not of the
Class-I variety, a suitable conversion ratio may be adopted by the State Government with a ceiling of 5 acres.

**Marginal Farmer**

A person with a land holding of 25 acres of below is a marginal farmer. In the case of Class-I irrigated land, the ceiling will be 1.25 acres.

**Agriculture Labourers**

A person without any land other than homestead and deriving more than 50% of his income from agricultural wages is an agricultural labourer.

**Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment**

A centrally sponsored scheme “Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment” (TRYSEM) was launched by the Government of India in the Department of Rural Development on 15th August, 1979. TRYSEM is a facilitating component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

**Objective and Approach**

The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth from families below poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities,
industries, services and business activities. The target group comprises rural youth between the ages of 18-35 from families living below the poverty line. A minimum of 30 per cent of the trained youths should belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) communities and a minimum of 33 1/3 per cent of youth trained should be women.

The process of skill endowment under TRYSEM to members of the target group is an integral part of the IRDP. The training under TRYSEM would, therefore, be provided on the basis of actual need and requirement, and henceforth there will be no separate targets at a macro level for TRYSEM. The cost of training in the form of stipend etc., is to be met out of the funds set out for infrastructure etc., under IRDP.

The objective of TRYSEM scheme has been enlarged to include wage employment in case of project linkages. Such projects, to be cleared by the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), should fulfill the following conditions:

i. The entire project should be an integrated one;

ii. All the beneficiaries should be from IRD target group:

iii. Atleast 50% of youth should be trained for self-employment either for secondary or tertiary sector activity.
iv. The training of all beneficiaries would be funded out of the TRYSEM funds.

v. While the self-employed trainees would receive subsidy for took kits and for setting up their units, only training cost of the wage employed trainees would be met; and

vi. The wage employment training should be in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

**Strategy**

The identified youth are to be put through a period of training either with a training institution a master craftsman to provide necessary technical and entrepreneurial skills. On the successful completion of training, he has to receive a combination of subsidy and institutional credit under IRDP, the acquisition of an income generating asset.

**Scope**

Training is imparted both through formal training institutions including industrial and servicing units, commercial and business establishment etc., and non-instititonalized modes like master craftsmen. The duration of training is flexible and the trainees receive stipend during training. Suitable tool kits are also provided to them free of cost. Moreover, payment is made for purchase of raw materials. A maximum of 50 per cent of selected youths should belong to the SCs.
and STs and minimum 40 per cent should be women. Further, at least 3% of the benefits are earmarked for physically handicapped persons.

The Rural youth in the age group of 18-33 years from families having an income less than Rs. 11,000/- per annum. The minimum age for providing training under TRYSEM is relaxed to 16 years for inmates of orphanages in rural areas. The upper age limit is relaxed to 45 years in the case widows, freed bonded labourers, freed convicts, persons placed due to large development projects and cured leprosy patents.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

A mid term review of the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) revealed that flow of assistance to women members of target group households or even women headed households had been very marginal. To observe the overall objective of improving the quality of life of rural families living below the poverty line, a sharper focus on providing assistance to work men as part of the IRDP strategy was considered essential. Development of Women and Children in Rural areas (DWCRA) was formulated as a sub scheme of the IRDP within this framework.

Rationale

Women’s income is known to have a positive co relation with the nutritional and educational status of the family and in the building up of
a positive attitude towards the status of women. Hence, the necessity of ensuring more income earning avenues for women.

Objective

While, on the one hand, DWCRA seeks to provide income generating activities in which will have a positive impact on the economic and nutritional status of the family, on the other part also attempts to provide an organizational support in terms of a delivery system for the assisted women, so that they can become effective recipients of goods and services available in that area.

Strategy

While the target group of DWCRA is the same as IRDP i.e., families having an annual income of less than Rs. 4,800/- the methodology of reaching it, is through a group rather than individual beneficiaries. The financial provisions under DWCRA are available only for the group, Individual income generation projects will be financed on IRDP pattern from IRDP budget.

Coverage

DWCRA was started as a pilot project in 50 selected districts in all 22 States, in 1982-83. It has been extended to the Union Territories in the Seventh Plan.
Scope

It is implemented in all the districts of the country. Groups of 10-15 women members each from poor households are formed at the village level for delivery of services like credit, skill training, cash and infrastructural support for self-employment. To facilitate the implementation of the scheme one post of Assistant Project Officer (W) and one Additional Gram Sevika have been provided in the District Rural Development Agencies and block level, respectively. Any viable activity can be taken up taking care of backward and forward linkages. A pilot project of community based convergent services has been introduced in 89 districts of the country.

Funding

Groups of 10-15 members are formed. Each group is given a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as 'Revolving Fund' which is shared by the Central Government, State Government and the UNICEF in the ratio of 40:40:20. The groups can start viable income generating activities to augment the income earning capacity of the group members. All women who are living below poverty line in rural areas are eligible to get this programme.
NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme

Objectives

To give financial assistance to old persons having little or no regular means of subsistence, assistance to households living below the poverty line in the case they lose the primary bread winner and to pregnant women of households below the poverty line upto two live births.

The eligibility criteria under the three schemes are as under

1. **National old age pension scheme**: Rs. 75 per month to person of 65 years old and above who are destitute.

2. **National Family Benefit Scheme**: Lumpsum benefit of Rs. 5,000/- in case of natural death and Rs. 10,000/- in the case of death due to accident to households below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner. Persons in the age group of 18-64 years are covered under the scheme.

3. **National Maternity Benefit Scheme**: Lumpsum assistance of Rs. 300/- per pregnancy upto the first two live births to women above the age of 19 years belonging to households below the poverty line NSAP payment to be made to the account of the beneficiary in the post office Saving Bank or in a Commercial Bank or through postal money order.
4. Improved Tool kits for Rural Artisans

**Objects**

To enable the rural artisans to enhance the quality of the product with use of modern tools, increase production level and their income and lead a better quality of life. This will also reduce their migration to urban areas.

**Aims**

The programme is under implementation in all districts in all States / UTs as a part of the IRDP. Any suitable improved hand tool is to be provided to the selected beneficiary. Prototypes of modern tools in pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather work etc., have been designed.

The average cost of a tool kit is Rs. 2,000/- and unit cost is fixed by the District Rural Development Agency concerned.

All traditional rural artisans living below the poverty line except weavers, tailors, needle workers and bidi workers.

5. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

**Objective**

To generate gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed men and women in rural areas and create community and social assets particularly in favour of rural poor for their direct and continued benefit.
**Scope:** Being implemented in three streams,

**First stream:** General JRY with its sub components of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which is being implemented throughout the country.

**Second stream:** Intensified programme in 120 most backward districts of the country where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment.

**Third stream:** Innovative projects aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women’s employment and programmes of watershed development.

The JRY programme is open to all persons whose family income is less than Rs. 11,000/- per annum. Preference is given to members of SCs, STs and freed bounded labourers for employment. 35 per cent of the employment opportunities are earmarked women.

Women

The wages paid to workers are the minimum wages prescribed by the respective Stage Governments. All workers under JRY have 60% wage and 40% non-wage component. Wages can be paid partially in the form of food grains at public distribution system rates on optional basis. Equal wages to male and female workers for similar work.
6. **Indira Awaas Yojana**

**Objective:** To provide dwelling units free of cost to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and the others who are below poverty line.

**Aims:** IAY is a beneficiary oriented programme aimed at SC/ST households who are victims of atrocities, households traded by windows/unmarried women, SC/ST households affected by floods and others SC/ST and non SC/ST households who are below poverty line.

All persons who have an annual income less than Rs. 11,000/-. This is a specific scheme earmarked for disadvantaged categories of the rural poor, SCs, STs freed bonded labourers, households below poverty line headed by women, particularly those who are windows, unmarried of victims of atrocities.

The allotment of house is made in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it may be in the joint name of both husband and wife. The beneficiaries are to be involved from the very beginning in construction work and have to make their own arrangements for construction to suit their requirements. As far as possible houses are built in clusters so as to facilitate provision of common facilities. The permissible expenditure her house is Rs. 14,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 15,800/- in hilly or difficult areas.
7. Million Wells Scheme:

**Objective:** To provide open irrigation wells free of cost to poor, small and marginal farmers below poverty line especially persons belonging to SC, ST and freed bonded labourers.

**Aims:** MWS allocation is primarily intended for open wells only. Tube wells and bore wells are not taken up, where wells are not feasible due to geological factors other works of minor irrigation are taken up. The Statement Governments are permitted to take larger programmes within the allocation. Construction to be taken up by the beneficiaries themselves through their own labour and local labour for which they are paid. Preference given to MWS beneficiaries for installation of listing devices under other programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme.

8. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission


**Objective:** To provide safe drinking water, free from chemical and bacteriological contamination, at 40 liters per capita per day (ZLPCD in Desert areas to cover requirement of cattle) to uncovered and partially covered villages / habitations identified through various surveys (the
latest survey was validated in 1994) within 1.6 Kilometers in plains and
100 meters elevation difference in hills.

**Aims:** ARWSP, submissions on eradication of guinea a worm, control of
fluorosis removal of excess iron and brackishness, removal of arsenic,
water conservation and recharge aquifers, water quality surveillance.
Human resource development, research and development, information,
education and communication / health education and awareness.
Implementation is done through State Government.

Hundred per cent grant-in-aid to the states for Accelerated Rural
Water Supply Programme, subject to matching provision by them under
their Minimum Needs Programme. However, assistance for Desert
Development Programme areas is given without condition of matching
provision. Seventy five per cent assistance for projects under the
submissions minimum of 25 per cent of annual allocation for SCs,
minimum of 10 per cent of annual allocation for STs and 10 per cent
operation and maintenance.

9. **Council for Advancement of Peoples Action and Rural Technology**

**Objective:** To encourage, promote and support projects / schemes
aimed at all round development, creation of employment opportunities,
promotion of self-reliance, generation of awareness. Organization and
improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through
voluntary action. To promote, develop and disseminate technology appropriate for rural areas.

**Aims:** While CAPART seeks to associate the voluntary sector in several schemes that are part of the planned development and are being implemented on national basis, it also supports several innovative projects keeping the needs of specific areas in view. Assistance to voluntary agencies is provide by CAPART.

Voluntary agencies having atleast three years experience after registration as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding state Act, or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 or the charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 for undertaking rural development projects.

10. **Integrated Waste Lands Development Project Scheme**

   **National Perspective**


11. **Status Continuing Education Programmes in India**

   The National Policy on Education (NPE) as modified in 1992 envisages that comprehensive programmes of post literacy and
continuing education will be provided for neo-literates and youth, who have received primary education with a view to enabling them to retain and upgrade their literacy skills, and to harness it for the improvement of their living and working conditions.

The revised programme of Action (POA) which was formulated to give effect to the NPE, also clearly stipulates that the adult education programme should include.

"Self direct continuing education in the perspective of the life long learning through literary device, newspapers for near-literate, characha mandals and such other activities. This may include the skill development programme for personal social and occupational development.

The National Literacy Mission was launched in May 1988 with the specific objective of eradicating illiteracy from amongst the adult, non-literate in the age group of 15-35 years in time bound manner, so far 526 districts have been covered under total literacy campaigns.

The Indian constitution has provided several safeguards and facilities for the Scheduled Caste welfare and development. The Ministries at the union level are dealing the subject of Scheduled Caste Welfare. There is a Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which studies the condition of Scheduled Castes and make necessary remedial measures for their welfare. There are various
programmes of the Government, under which the Scheduled Castes are provided necessary facilities for their development. The objectives of the programmes are revealed that the Scheduled Castes have to reap benefits from those programmes for their development.

**Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)**

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes constitutes a distinct feature of planning in the country. It was during the VI Five-Year Plan the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) concept took shape involving all sectors while a policy of earmarking 15% of the general funds for the development of SCs was initiated in the early sixties in respect of Panchayat Raj Institutions, this was extended to the Municipalities in 1972 and for all the developmental departments from the year 1975-76. It seeks in the main, to ensure and secure flow of resources both material and financial for integrated development of the SCs. Earlier, in April 2006, the Planning Commission issued orders to change the nomenclature of Special Component Plan (SCP) as Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP).\(^3\) Special Component Plan (SCP) was launched in 1979 for the welfare and development of SCs in line with the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for STs. Though SCP was known as Special Component Plan for the welfare and development of SCs, it was not conveying the true meaning literally to the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries planning and implementing agencies and general masses as in the case of Tribal Sub Plan.
Keeping in view of this, the Planning Commission has been decided now that henceforth Special Component Plan (SCP) will be renamed as 'Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)'.

The SCSP for SCs is based on the basic philosophy that the developmental efforts for SCs should be assigned a central position in the endeavour for growth with social justice, which is the objective of the five-year plans. The VII Plan had identified the lack of economic support as the main reason for the extremely slow pace of the development of SCs during the earlier plans.

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is based on the philosophy that the efforts for the development of SCs have to be made in every sector of the plan and every department and agency implementing the plan programmes. The SCSP also includes modifications of policy as well as new policy orientations intended to achieve a rapid development of SCs. It requires a composite and well-integrated programme ensuring backward and forward linkages and the cluster approach. The particulars of the SC population tabulated village wise in descending order should be used to identify the villages predominantly inhabited by SC population and concerted efforts should be made in search of the cluster villages of the districts while SCSP is prepared every year. In order to ensure utilization of adequate flow of funds from different sectors of development and to give proper direction
to the programmes for the development of SCs, a number of important policy decisions have been taken by the State Government.

**Funding**

Initially 15% of general funds were allocated to SCSP. The State Government recently issued orders enhancing the allocations towards SCSP from 15% to 16.2% of plan funds of all the Departments from the year 2006-07 onwards in proportion to the population of SCs in the State as per 2001 Census.5

**SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCSP) DURING IX AND X FIVE YEAR PLANS**

The Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for SCs during the first two years of the X Five Year Plan and the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) for the VIII Five Year Plan and the IX Five Year Plan along with SCP expenditure is shown in the table 3.5.
### Table – 3.5  
**Particulars of SCSP IX and X Five Year Plans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Outlay</th>
<th>SCSP Outlay</th>
<th>% of SCSP on total Outlay</th>
<th>SCSP Expenditure</th>
<th>% of SCSP Expr. To State Plan Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IX Five Year Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>3585.05</td>
<td>339.72</td>
<td>9.48</td>
<td>213.92</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>4678.95</td>
<td>510.83</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>532.61</td>
<td>11.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>5479.50</td>
<td>545.21</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>189.42</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>8228.12</td>
<td>450.51</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>344.38</td>
<td>4.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>8319.40</td>
<td>406.72</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>225.29</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>30291.02</td>
<td>2252.99</td>
<td>7.44</td>
<td>1505.62</td>
<td>66.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| X Five Year Plan |
| 1 | 2002-03 | 8553.19 | 903.91 | 10.56 | 873.84 | 10.20 |
| 2 | 2003-04 | 10970.45 | 1113.19 | 10.14 | 1374.41 | 12.52 |
| 3 | 2004-05 | 13291.20 | 1181.03 | 8.89 | 1341.50 | 10.09 |
| 4 | 2005-06 | 15650.77 | 1445.35 | 9.24 | 1333.54 | 8.74 |
| 5 | 2006-07 | 20000.00 | 1730.40 | 8.85 | | |
| TOTAL | | 68465.61 | 6373.88 | 9.31 | |

*Source* Dept. of Social Welfare, Govt. of A.P.

It is evident from the Table 3.5 that during the IX Five Year Plan period in the year 1998-1999, the SCSP expenditure exceeded SCSP outlay. Whereas in X Five Year Plan period during 2003-04 and 2004-05 the SCSP expenditure is more than 100 percent. In the IX Five Year Plan nearly 7.5 percent of total state outlay was allocated for SCSP. In the X Plan period it increased to 9.31 percent, which is a welcome move. In the IX Plan period the total allotments for SCSP is not constant, while in X Plan period one can observe gradual increase in the total SCSP allocations. In the beginning of X Plan period it was
Rs.903.91 crores and nearly doubled (Rs.1730.40) by the end of the plan period.

**Special Budget Head ‘789’ created for funds earmarked under SCP**

In order to have an effective mechanism for monitoring the plan outlay earmarked towards SCP by the departments and to prevent the diversion of funds to schemes other than the one's designed under SCP, exclusively for the development of SCs, a separate Budget Head ‘789’ has been created and is in operation since 1988-89. The amount provided under SCP should not be diverted for another scheme as per instructions issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.⁶

**Schemes for educational upliftment of SCs**

It is widely accepted by the scholars that there is close relationship between education and poverty. As most of the SC population living below poverty line, the Government of Andhra Pradesh. framed and implemented different schemes and providing incentives for their educational upliftment. The government exempting the SCs from the payment of fees, besides providing scholarships and establishing residential schools and hostels.

At present there are 2356 Hostels (1691 Boys Hostels and 665 Girls Hostels) functioning in the state with an admitted strength of 2,69,620. The caste composition of students in each hostel intended to achieve social integration is shown below
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians converted from SCs</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Free lodging and boarding facilities are provided to these boarders. They are also provided with facilities like text books, note books, bedding material, trunk boxes, plates and glasses etc., free of cost. Each hostel boarder will be given 2 pairs of dresses every year. The Government enhanced the rate of mess charges from Rs.230/- per month to Rs.270/- per month each for boarders upto VII class & from Rs.230/- per month. to Rs.330/- per month. each for boarders from VIII to X classes in social welfare hostels from 1999. It also enhanced the cosmetic charges for boarders in social welfare hostels have been enhanced from Rs.20/- per month. each for boys and from Rs.12/- and Rs.17/- per month. to Rs.25/- each per month for girls.

Necessary provision is also made towards purchase of medicines for the boarders in Government Hostels. Individual Health, Academic & Identity (HAI) card is introduced for each boarder to facilitate to monitor health and academic progress of boarders for taking up necessary follow up action.
SPECIAL HOSTELS

To improve the results of the Social Welfare Hostels it was felt necessary to introduce the system of supervisory studies in social welfare hostels. For this purpose, the government has issued orders in 1992 to organize special hostels in all the districts, ranging from 30 to 50 hostels per district for the students belonging to SC/ST/BC communities with a strength of 100 boarders for each hostel for close monitoring and to achieve better performance. In these hostels VIII, IX and X class boarders of all SC/ST/BC hostels in the district are pooled at one place where supervisory studies are organized by drafting the services of tutors to coach the boarders in Mathematics, Science, English and Hindi subjects at a monthly remuneration of Rs.500/- per month per each subject. An additional amount of Rs.50/- per boarder per annum will be paid to provide additional study material in special hostels. Unit tests are organized in the special hostels with the help of special tutors once in every week to improve the academic performance of hostel boarders.

The result of social welfare hostel boarders in S.S.C. has been given in the Table 3.6.
Table – 3.6
Comparative Analysis of pass percentage of Hostel Boarders in SSC with State Average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pass percentage of Hostel Boarders</th>
<th>State Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>51.89</td>
<td>54.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>66.60</td>
<td>65.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>68.62</td>
<td>67.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>75.66</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>85.04</td>
<td>80.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>74.33</td>
<td>72.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>76.24</td>
<td>73.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Commissioner of Social Welfare, Govt. of A.P.

The Table 3.6 makes it clear that except during 1999-2000 academic year in all other academic years the pass percentage of Hostel Boarders is higher than the States’ average. In the academic year 2003-2004, highest percentage of hostel boarders (85.04 percent) got through the SSC examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS
a) Bright Students Scheme

The main aim of the bright students scheme is to impart quality education to the SC students of class I to X in order to enable them to withstand the competition on par with other students in general. One child from one family and whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs.18,000/- per annum is eligible. In the selection of students, preference is given to the students with rural background and to those from the families of first generation literates, the children of those...
belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, Jogins, bonded labourers and orphans. The selected candidates are admitted in the best-selected schools having high standards of education with high reputation for discipline, like schools run by Missionaries or, Hyderabad Public Schools at Begumpet and Ramanthapur. The SC students under the scheme will be admitted in a reputed school selected by a committee consisting of Commissioner of Social Welfare, Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Commissioner of Backward Classes Welfare, Commissioner of School Education and Secretary APSWREIS. Each student admitted under the scheme is sanctioned financial assistance upto a maximum of 20,000/- per year.

During 2003-2004, an amount of Rs.1231.29 lakhs under plan was spent for 26913 students (2558 students under Bright students and 24335 students under Back to school programme). For 2004-2005 an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs under plan was provided to cover 2530 bright SC students. For the year 2005-2006 an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs under plan was provided to cover 2448 bright SC students. For the year 2006-2007, an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakhs under plan is proposed for both 2448 Bright students and 17 Long Term Bridge Schools.
b) Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations

The parents of the children who are engaged in unclean occupations do not take adequate care in educating their children. They have to be persuaded by providing due facilities for their education. Therefore, the State Government is implementing the scheme of educational facilities to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations with matching grant from the Government of India. Under this scheme, hostel accommodation and other educational facilities are provided with the aid of scholarships to cover the educational needs of those children.

These facilities are provided to the children of those actually engaged in scavenging of dry latrines and other unclean occupations like tanning and flaying, which are traditionally considered unclean. Irrespective of unclean caste/community all those who are engaged in unclean occupations as stated above are eligible under the scheme. The children under vimukthi programme who need hostel facility are admitted in Ananda Nilayams.

The boarders of these vimukthi hostels are sanctioned scholarships at the following rates.

**Residential**

- Class III to VIII: Rs.300/- pm for 10 months
- Class IX & X: Rs.375/- pm for 10 months
Day Scholarship

Class I to V  Rs.40/- pm for 10 months
Class VI to VIII  Rs.60/- pm for 10 months
Class IX to X  Rs.75/- pm for 10 months

An amount of Rs.500/- per annum per student is provided as an adhoc grant. Government of India has liberalized this scheme by removing restrictions on number of children eligible for scholarships and income ceiling.

An amount of Rs.245.41 lakhs was spent under centrally sponsored scheme for 15,818 students. For the year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.736.00 lakhs (Rs.1.00 lakh under plan and 735.00 lakhs under CSS) was provided for 24,097 students. During the year 2005-2006 an amount of Rs.301.00 lakhs (Rs.1.00 lakh under plan and Rs.300.00 lakhs under CSS) was provided for 10,000 students. During the year 2006-2007, an amount of Rs.341.00 lakhs (Rs.1.00 lakh under plan and Rs.340.00 lakhs under CSS) was provided to cover 15,000 students under this scheme.

C) Scheme of upgradation of merit

Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme of upgradation of merit to SC/ST students with 100% central assistance with the main objective to upgrade the merit of SC/ST students by providing them with facilities for all-round development
through education in residential schools. Coaching is imparted from Class IX and confines till a student completes Class XII. Thus a period of four years would be available for intensive training and coaching to a student to make up for his/her educational deficiencies and to enable him/her to compete for entry into college level courses particularly in professional disciplines and ultimately for senior and remunerative positions on their own merit.

A package grant of Rs.15,000/- per student per year is given, the break up of which is Rs.8000/- per year per student for books, stationery, fees, boarding charges, pocket money etc., and the remaining Rs.7000/- per year per student for honorarium towards teachers, experts and other incidental charges.

Government of India has allocated 108 awards during 2000-2001 and 269 awards during 2006-2007 for SC students of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, the State Government proposed for implementing the scheme for the same number of SC students by admitting them in good schools having residential facilities with an estimated expenditure of Rs.38.00 lakhs per annum.

d) Post-Matric Scholarships

Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible post-matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes at all levels of education. These scholarship amounts include
maintenance charges of the students and all the fees payable to the institu-
tion expenses on study tours and typing charges of thesis etc. Under this scheme, Government of India reimburses the amount incurred in a year over and above the committed liability i.e., amount spent by the State Government during the last year of the previous Five-Year Plan.

Government had revised the rates of Post-Matric Scholarships to SC students in 2004. The enhanced rates of scholarships are as follows

1. **Attached Hostels**
   a) Professional courses Rs.740/- pm.
   b) PG and Polytechnic Rs.525/- pm.
   c) Degree & Others Rs. 400/- pm.

2. **Day Scholarship**
   a) Post Graduation, Professional Courses Rs.330/- pm.
   b) Degree 2nd and 3rd years Rs.185/- pm.
   c) Intermediate & Degree 1st year Rs.140/- pm.

3. **Student Managed Hostels**
   a) PG and Professional Courses Rs.340/- pm.
   b) Degree & Others Rs.250/- pm.

Government also enhanced the income ceilings for the award of post-matric courses from Rs.44, 500/- to Rs.59, 920/- per
annum for PG and Professional Courses and from Rs.33,400/- to Rs.38,220/- per annum for general courses from the year 1999.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

a) Stipends and Assistance for specified courses

Research Scholars belonging to SCs in M.Phil course will get a fellowship of Rs.500/- per month and Rs.1000/- per annum towards contingent expenditure on data collection etc. The Scheduled Castes research scholars in Ph.D. course would be sanctioned a sum of Rs.600/- per month towards maintenance and Rs.1500/- per annum towards contingencies.

b) Integrated Scheme of Book Banks

Government of India had sanctioned the scheme during the year 1978-79 for establishment of Book Banks for the use of SC and ST students in the Medical and Engineering Colleges on matching grant basis. As per the norms of Government of India one set of books within a cost of Rs.7500/- per set per course is provided to two students of Medical and Engineering Colleges. This scheme has been extended to the students in Veterinary, Agricultural and Polytechnic courses. The cost of each set is Rs.5000/-, Rs.4500/- and Rs.2400/- respectively for these courses. This facility has also been extended to Ayurvedic and Homeopathy courses also.

The State Government have sanctioned an integrated scheme of Book Bank in 1994 by merging the existing scheme of supply
of essential text books and book banks covering the courses such as Medical, Engineering, Agricultural, Veterinary, Polytechnic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Dental Medicine, B.Pharmacy, MBA and Fine Arts.\textsuperscript{11}

c) A.P. Study Circle

A.P. Study Circle provides coaching for Scheduled Caste candidates for Civil Services Examinations of UPSC every year covering preliminary examination, main examination and personality test. The A.P. Study Circle has an in-take capacity of 71 candidates each at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam branches for civil service coaching of UPSC. Only candidates where parental income is less than Rs.1.00 lakh per annum are eligible for admission. The candidates admitted into A.P. Study Circle are provided with the following facilities

Special Public Libraries for SCs

This scheme was introduced during the year 1966-67. The fundamental aim of this scheme is to provide all types of competitive nature of reading materials to the Scheduled Caste students appearing for various types of competitive examinations and entrance examination. For this purpose 100 branch libraries functioning in all Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas (ZGSs) except in Hyderabad City where Scheduled Caste population is predominantly more in those areas are identified to SCP Libraries.
Agriculture Related Schemes

Andhra Pradesh is the fourth largest of Indian States and rank fifth in population. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of State is Rs.1,04,884 crores (2004-05), out of which agriculture alone has 20% contribution and provides employment to around 65% of the population. Among them highest number of Scheduled Caste population depends on Agriculture and agriculture allied activities. The Department of Agriculture is one arm of the government that has been functioning for the well-being of farmers in general and Scheduled Caste farmers in particular. It is implementing the following schemes.

Work Plan Programme on Macro Management Basis

Work Plan on Macro Management Basis is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented with the sharing pattern of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The scheme is being implemented from the year 2001-02. The goals and objectives of the scheme were

- To respond more truly to the micro level realities of agriculture across the districts and within them, a switch over from the limitation of uniform prescription of priorities, strategies and intervention to situations of specific strategies.
- Increase production per unit area and per unit water.
- Enhanced sustainability of productive natural resource base, while improving the effectiveness of agriculture and rural...
development expenditure by the government through specific need responsible for productivity gap.

The strategy of implementation of the scheme is improved production technology, technology dissemination, integrated cereal development programme, promotion of agriculture mechanization, balanced and integrated use of fertilizers, reclamation of Alkali soils, natural resource management and through other innovative interventions.

**Integrated Scheme of Oil Seeds, Pulses, Oil Palm, Maize (ISOPOM)**

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been implementing the following centrally sponsored schemes under TMOP & M for increasing production of oil seeds, pulses, maize and oil palm in the country.\(^{12}\)

1. Oil seeds Production Programme (OPP)
2. National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)
3. Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)
4. Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP)

To provide flexibility to the states in implementation of these programmes based on regionally differentiated approach, to promote crop diversification, to provide focused approach to the programmes and in view of the suggestions of the Planning Commission, the above four schemes have been modified and merged into one centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize...
(ISOPOM) during the X Five Year Plan. The ISOPOM scheme is being implemented by the State Government from 1st April 2004.14

**Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP – Cotton)**

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented with the sharing pattern of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. During 2006-2007, the scheme is proposed in 18 districts of the State viz., Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Kadapa, Ranga Reddy, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad respectively. It is targeted to allocate Rs.146.02 lakhs under SCSP, out of the total allocation of Rs.1590.99 lakhs during 2006-2007.

The Scheme component involve distribution of seed, supply of seed treatment chemical, setting up of seed de-linting plant, farmer field schools and strengthening of bio-pesticide testing labs in the State.

**Agriculture Development Scheme**

It is an important State Plan Scheme. In order to increase the productivity of various crops and ensuing cost reduction the State Government has created an Agriculture Development Fund, to step an extensive activities and also programmes with this fund under State Plan Scheme. This is a support scheme and the different components proposed under Agriculture Development Scheme are as follows15
(a) Reclamation of Alkali soils
(b) Supply of Zinc Sulphate
(c) Green Manure seed
(d) Vermi compost
(e) Establishment of Fertilizer Cooling Centre
(f) Strengthening of FCO Labs
(g) Strengthening of Soil Testing Labs
(h) Crop Diversification
(i) Seed Village Programme
(j) Development of Seed Farms
(k) Farm Mechanisation
(l) Rythu Chaitanya Yatra
(m) Rythu Sadassus
(n) Red Hairy Caterpillar
(o) Bio-Village
(p) Integrated Crop Management on Paddy etc.

**Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme**

The introduction of Crop Insurance is one of the important step taken by the Government of India to help the farmers to protect their interest in the event of crop loss due to various natural calamities like flood, drought and cyclone etc. The objective of the scheme is to extend financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, cyclone, floods, pest attacks and other diseases. The
scheme restores credit eligibility of the farmers for the next crop. The scheme is applicable to those farmers who take short-term agriculture loans from nationalized banks, Grameena banks and cooperative institutions for raising loans from nationalized banks, Grameena banks and cooperative institutions for raising notified crops in Kharif and Rabi seasons. The scheme is in operation from 2001-2002. An amount of Rs.7500.06 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of this scheme for the year 2006-2007.¹⁶

Besides the above schemes the other agricultural schemes which are implementing in the State includes like Seed Village Programme, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Agricultural Mission etc. For the implementation of various schemes, the Dept of Agriculture total plan outlay and SCSP outlay is given in the Table 3.7.

### Table – 3.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Plan Outlay</th>
<th>SCSP Outlay</th>
<th>% of SCSP to Total Plan Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1997-1998</td>
<td>1460.64</td>
<td>238.78</td>
<td>16.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>1522.00</td>
<td>155.06</td>
<td>10.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>1537.55</td>
<td>169.89</td>
<td>11.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>3496.29</td>
<td>188.09</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>8399.83</td>
<td>712.18</td>
<td>8.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>11989.72</td>
<td>538.24</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>11248.22</td>
<td>845.13</td>
<td>7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>14759.75</td>
<td>1425.86</td>
<td>9.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>21859.75</td>
<td>1772.56</td>
<td>8.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **76273.75** | **6045.79** | **7.93** |

**Source** Commissioner of Agriculture, Govt. of A.P.
It can be inferred from the Table 3.7 that out of nine years only during four years the SCSP outlay reached double digit percentage, which is not a healthy development in view of the welfare of the SC farmers in the State. During the years 1997-1998 and 2001-2002 the SCSP outlay exceeded 15% of expenditure. The least percentage (4.49 percent) of SCSP outlay was registered in the year 2002-2003.

**Schemes of Animal Husbandry**

The Director of Animal Husbandry is implementing various schemes for the upliftment of small and marginal farmers of weaker sections. The following are the important schemes which are implementing by the Director of Animal Husbandry.

**1. Supply of Fodder Seed Mini kits**

At present 80% of the fodder requirement comes from crop residues, which are poor in providing required nutrients. Unless the livestock with nutritious fodder for high yielding fodder crops, their production cannot be increased. Hence the livestock owned by small farmers, marginal farmers and milch animal given under poverty alleviation schemes to weaker sections are to be supported with sufficient fodder through supply of fodder seed minikits on subsidy basis, to make dairy farming more remunerative. Under this scheme each Scheduled Caste farmer will be provided with fodder seed minikits.
sufficient for 14 acres. An amount of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been earmarked during 2006-2007. 

2. Supply of essential drugs and vaccines to prevent and control Animal diseases

Under this scheme the health care, the preventive as well as curable diseases of animals belonging to Scheduled Castes will be supported with supply of essential drugs & vaccines in disease endemics.

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 percent. This programme has come into existence by merging IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme), TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment), DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas), TOOL KITS, GKY and MWS in 1999. The objective of the SGSY is to bring poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. SGSY focus as on group approach, which would involve organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. As per the guidelines 40% of the allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes.
**National Old Age Pensions Scheme**

This is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme up to the year 2002-2003. But the scheme is transferred to State during the year 2002-2003 and being continued. The scheme envisages providing pensions to the old age persons of 65 years and above destitutes having little or no means of subsistence at the Rs.200/- per month. At present 6,21,360 Scheduled Caste people are benefiting by the scheme.

**National Family Benefit Scheme**

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme up to the year 2001-2002. The scheme is transferred to state in the year 2002-03 and being continued. The scheme envisages providing assistance of Rs.10,000/Rs.5000 to a family on the death of any primary bread earner with 64 years of age. The scheme is being implemented through DRDA at the Mandal level agencies. In the year 2006-2007 nearly 11,200 Scheduled Caste families are benefited by the scheme.

**Incentives for Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs**

The Commissioner of Industries providing the following incentives for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs which are implemented in Anantapur. ¹⁸

1. An additional investment subsidy of 5% on fixed capital investment limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs.
2. 5% of project cost will be provided as seed capital assistance to Small Scale Industries (SSI)/Tiny Units started by Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs as a grant for industries, which were sanctioned to seed capital assistance by prime lending institutions under National Equity Fund Scheme limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs.

3. Another 5% investment subsidy on fixed capital investment limited to Rs.5 lakhs for women belonging to Scheduled Caste community, in addition to 5% investment subsidy for women entrepreneurs.

An amount of Rs.553.76 lakhs and Rs.7854.52 lakhs are earmarked for the implementation of this scheme during 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively.

**Welfare Schemes Of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited**

To plan, promote, take up and assist programmes of Agricultural Development, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Processing, Supply and Storage of Agricultural products, Small Scale Industry, cottage industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enable the members of Scheduled Castes to earn a better living and help them to improve their standards of living.

To undertake programmes of employment oriented cottage & small scale industries etc., by providing technical know-how, managerial assistance and financial assistance which may be required
in achieving the above objectives including providing necessary financial guarantee to its members. To provide working capital to the members by advancing loans and cash credit etc.

The SC Corporation functioning through District Scheduled Castes Service Cooperative Societies working in Anantapur district, which is affiliated to the SC Corporation, Hyderabad. This Corporation provides margin money to the District Societies, which in turn, sanction margin money to the prospective beneficiaries in selected mandals by arranging necessary loans through scheduled banks and other financing agencies, apart from providing subsidies wherever possible.

The executive management of the corporation vests with the committee of persons. In 2001, the management of the corporation was reconstituted with the appointment of the Chairman and 16 other persons. The Board of Directors of the District Societies consists of officials non-official members as per the Bye-laws. The Collector of the District is the Ex-officio President/Chairman of the society at the district level. Upto March 2004, the government have released an amount of Rs.323.53 crores (Rs.173.08 crores from State Government funds and Rs.150.44 crores from Government of India as investment).

The grants and subsidies sanctioned by the Government of India and 5% of the 15% earmarked funds of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Parishads for benefit of scheduled castes are being transferred to the District Societies, for taking up economic support programmes.
Investments in APSCCFC

The corporation since its inception in 1974, has grounded a number of economic support programmes for the benefit of scheduled caste families. Upto March 2004 the Corporation has released Rs.275.32 crores as margin money to extend assistance to Rs.35 lakh families. The corporation has adopted model schemes to serve as guide to the prospective scheduled caste beneficiaries. The District Societies have, however been allowed to take up any new schemes provided they are viable and feasible.

An amount of Rs.825.00 lakhs was spent under plan during 2003-04. During 2004-05 an amount of Rs.830.50 lakhs (825.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.5.50 lakhs under CSS) was provided towards margin money. For the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.1618.00 lakhs (Rs.825.00 lakhs under plan and Rs.793.00 lakhs under CSS) is proposed towards share capital.

Managerial Subsidy

With the increased emphasis on the quality and content of the programmes being taken up, calling for greater and constant technical supervision and coordination with each other departments and agencies, it is considered necessary to suitably strengthen the corporation staff by having senior level officers from other development departments. Concurrent system of internal auditing is an important item to ensure correct utilization of funds released to all the
implementing agencies. For this purpose, financial support as managerial subsidy is necessary.

During 2003-04 an amount of Rs.98.56 lakhs under non-plan grant was spent. For the year 2004-2005, an amount of Rs.88.70 lakhs was provided under non-plan grant. An amount of Rs.98.56 lakhs was proposed for the year 2005-2006 under non-plan grant.

**Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

The Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the A.P. State Government for taking up the schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The funds made available under special central assistance are being utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items, making the schemes given to the target groups really bankable and effective and to provide infrastructure to meet backward and forward linkages at district level.

During 2003-2004 under CSS an amount of Rs.8983.67 lakhs was the expenditure incurred under Special Central Assistance (SCA). During 2004-05 Rs.7500.00 lakhs was provided and for the year 2005-06, it is proposed to have SCA budget provision of Rs.9000.00 lakhs. Out of which a very small percentage of mandals transferred to Anantapur District

**Economic Support Programme**

Many of the SC families have been assigned agricultural lands. But the income derived from such lands is meager. It is
essential to provide irrigation facilities to these lands to enable the assignees to reap maximum benefit. To achieve the above objective during 2003-2004 an amount of Rs.104.87 lakhs (Rs.16.70 lakhs under non-plan, Rs.88.17 lakhs under plan) was spent. During 2004-05, the Revised Estimate is Rs.620.95 lakhs (Rs.20.95 lakhs under non-plan grant and Rs.600.00 lakhs under plan) was provided. During 2005-2006 it was proposed for a budget provision of Rs.643.28 lakhs i.e., (Rs.23.28 lakhs under Non-Plan grant Rs.600.00 lakhs under Plan).


This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the ratio of 5050 between the State Government and Government of India. Under this scheme inter-caste marriages are encouraged, financial assistance is given to those Village Panchayats and Voluntary Organisations who work for the all round development of Scheduled Castes. Writers, who wrote against untouchability, are suitably awarded, untouchability weeks are observed and seminars/debates are organized in which eminent personalities including educationists, social reformers and political analysts are called and mass lunches are organized.

The special mobile courts were constituted for dealing with offences under Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) 1955 in the State, from 1978, 22 Special Mobile Courts were sanctioned to function in 22 districts of the State except Hyderabad district. These Courts were provided with a Mobile Van to tour in the districts and to conduct the trial
of the cases. Assistant Public Prosecutors were separately appointed by the Director of Prosecution to conduct the prosecution of the cases before these courts. Required funds were provided through Plan and Non-Plan budget with matching share from CSS funds.

**Incentives to Inter-Caste Married Couple**

The State Government has been encouraging inter-caste marriages for social integration and social reform with an objective of eradication of caste system in the society. Under this scheme the State Government has increased the incentive award for inter-caste married couples from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.10,000/-, if either of spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste.20

In 1996 the State Government further sanctioned a package deal of Rs.25,000/- to be in conformity with the ceiling limit fixed by the Government of India, which will be inclusive of Rs.10,000/- cash incentive award, Rs.5,000/- subsidy from DRDA/SJSRY or any other similar scheme of Rs.5,000/- Margin Money from Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation and Rs.5,000/- bank loan from Nationalised Banks, for those who want to take up economic support scheme.

**Implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

This is a new scheme to be shared on 50:50 basis between State Government and Government of India. The scheme aims to rehabilitate the victims of atrocities for effective measures for the
prevention of atrocities act for coping with any offence, under this Act, it is intended to cover 22 kinds of atrocities like arson, rape, murder, damage to property, burning of crops and houses, intimidation etc.\(^{21}\) The monetary relief will be provided to the victims on the basis of the seriousness of the crime.

The Government of India has enacted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to prevent committing offences of atrocities against the members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences. Initially 3 Special Courts were created in three regions of the State at Secunderabad, Guntur and Tirupati to deal with the cases of atrocities against SC/STs under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Since disposal of cases are very poor despite the fact of setting up of 3 Special Courts (A.P), Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned 5 Special Session Courts additionally at Nellore, Ongole, Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool and Medak.\(^{22}\) In 2005 Special Courts were established at Kadapa, Nizamabad, Krishna and Karimnagar districts.

**Inspector General of Police, Protection Civil Rights Cell in the CID**

Apart from the SC/ST Cell functioning in the Social Welfare Department, Government established a Special Cell in the Police Department in the office of the Crime Investigation Department headed by an IGP, PCR Cell with 128 supporting staff for speedy investigation, prosecution and for effective disposal of cases of untouchability.
offences and cases of atrocities on SCs and STs. The entire expenditure of the PCR Cell in the CID is borne by the Social Welfare Department.

**Table – 3. 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Non-Plan</th>
<th>SCA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>108.97</td>
<td>455.06</td>
<td>390.27</td>
<td>954.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>421.77</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>824.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>412.63</td>
<td>440.00</td>
<td>1067.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>475.63</td>
<td>559.03</td>
<td>1274.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>514.72</td>
<td>617.45</td>
<td>1372.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>806.97</td>
<td>2279.81</td>
<td>2406.75</td>
<td>5493.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Dept. of Social Welfare, Government of A.P.

**Monetary Relief and Free Legal Aid to the Victims of Atrocities**

In addition to the existing relief measures Government has issued relief measures to the victims of atrocities. The important relief measures are given below:\(^23\)

a) For murder/unnatural death, the enhanced relief rate is upto a maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs, on case to case basis, apart from either pension @ Rs.1,000/- P.M. or employment to one member of the family of the victim, full cost of education of the children and providing of important food commodities for a period of three months.

b) For disabilities, enhanced rate is Rs.1.00 lakh as against the previous relief of Rs.25,000/-.
c) For rape/mass rape etc., enhanced rate is Rs.50,000/- as against the old relief of Rs.25,000/-. 
d) For complete destruction/burnt houses, enhanced measure is house to be constructed or to be provided at Government cost, as against old relief of Rs.1,000/-. 

The Government has also provided relief and rehabilitation measures to the victims of the following category of cases.

i) Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes committed by unidentified persons, where police declared the offender as undetected after investigation.

ii) Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes committed by extremists.

iii) Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have died in police firing.

iv) Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have died in political clashes and arson.

The expenditure on sanction of relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities was exempted from Treasury control. The relief paid to the victims is presented in the table 3.9
Table – 3.9
Year-wise Relief Given to the Victims of Atrocities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases for which Relief paid</th>
<th>Amount of Compensation paid (Rs.in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>453.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>160.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>97.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>123.415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>223.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>158.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>108.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>271.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Dept. of Social Welfare, Govt. of A.P.

**A.P. State Commission for SCs and STs**

The State Government appointed the A.P. State Commission for SCs and STs in 2003. It consists of a Chairman and five other members. The Commission started functioning from 14th November 2003. The Commission is entrusted with the following functions.24

A) The Commission shall, while pertaining its functions under Section 12, have no powers of a Civil Court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the following matters namely;

i) Surrounding and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of the State and examining him on oath;

ii) Requiring the discovery and production of any document;

iii) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
iv) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
v) Issuing Commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents; and
vi) Any other matter which may be prescribed;
vii) Any proceeding before the commission shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 192 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Commission shall be deemed to be a court for the purpose of Section 195 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
viii) The Commission shall have the power to requisition such information, document or such assistance as may be required from any department of the Government for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

RAJIV AROGYA SRI

‘Health for All’ is one of the objectives of the Andhra Pradesh Government. Quite often, families are forced to incur heavy expenditure to cure serious ailments. While it adversely impacts middle class families, the poor scheduled caste families are completely ruined. Ailment may be cured but the resulting debt burden cripples them with serious future consequences.
Therefore to provide health security to the broadest cross section of its population, the Government has introduced Community Health Insurance Scheme called Rajiv Arogya Sri with effect from 1st April 2007. It provides financial protection and to improve the health status of families living in BPL for treatment of all the serious ailments. This scheme is made operational covering all the districts in the State in the state including Anantapur since 15th July, 2008. The scheme helps an invalid young and elderly patients to resume their livelihood. This scheme ensures health for entire population especially, the vulnerable sections of the society.

With this, over 90 percent of the poor in the State, holding white ration cards will have access to free medical treatment for 887 identified diseases in all the districts of the State. The eligible families can avail free treatment at 320 identified and government hospitals. Out of the Rs.950 crore needed for implementing the scheme, Rs.450 crore was provided in the 2008-09 budget.

**The Overall picture at the state level is as follows**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Arogya Sri Cards issued (Nos.)</td>
<td>618915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of operations performed (Nos.)</td>
<td>3339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount involved (Rs. In lakhs)</td>
<td>1086.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To conclude, the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes touching various spheres of their lives are worth noticing. But
when really examined there are not sufficient for this development along with other developed castes in this changing and dynamic society. So in order to get a clear picture of these welfare schemes shall break up ourselves to a one district and shall investigate in detail about these welfare schemes. So, in the upcoming chapter an analysis of the welfare schemes has been undertaken in Anantapur District.
REFERENCES


4. http://www.apsocialwelfare.ap.gov.in


11. Information Hand Book, Commissioner of Agriculture, Govt. of A.P. P.29.


15. Ibid, p.106

16 http://www.apsocialwelfare.ap.gov.in

17. Information Hand Book, Director of Animal Husbandry, p.35.

18. http://www.apind.gov.in

19 Information Hand Book Department Of Social Welfare Government Of A.P. p.86


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